UNITED
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S/1995/159
27 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration by the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group dated 22 February 1995 concerning the easing of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this document circulated among the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Organization of the
Islamic Conference Contact Group

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Annex

[Original: English]

Declaration by the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group issued on 22 February 1995

Two recent steps by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have underlined the necessity to re-evaluate whether those authorities have in fact accepted the Contact Group peace plan, renounced territorial ambitions with respect to their neighbours and, therefore, are deserving of the easing of sanctions as adopted under Security Council resolutions 943 (1994) and 970 (1995).

First, accumulating evidence of violations of the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the acquiescence or complicity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) authorities in such violations indicate an intentional or reckless disregard of the Security Council's objectives as outlined in resolutions 943 (1994) and 970 (1995).

Second, the continuing rejection of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to agree on mutual recognition with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia reveal their lack of commitment to the Contact Group peace plan and the principle of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of their neighbours. This brings into question the entire basis for any Security Council and/or Contact Group measures intended to reward the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for presumably cooperative behaviour in supporting the international efforts towards peace.

Thus, while the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) still carries the overwhelming burden for aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, genocide, as well as the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it clearly has not undertaken any substantive efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement consistent with the numerous demands of the Security Council and General Assembly.

Consequently, the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group is of the view that the easing of sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should be immediately terminated consistent with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 970 (1995).

If in fact the deadline has not already lapsed for the acceptance of the peace plan, then it certainly will in the very near future and therefore the Security Council should proceed to implement the further elements of the Contact Group peace plan that are called for in the event of the continuing rejection of said peace plan by the Serbian side.

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LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq dated 15 February 1995 (S/1995/141), I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The Islamic Republic of Iran categorically rejects all allegations made by the Foreign Minister of Iraq. The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran had no movement whatsoever along the borders during the dates referred to in the above-mentioned letter. Despite the Iraqi allegations, our reports indicate that the prevailing situation in border areas during that period was calm and normal.

Needless to emphasize, the Government of Iraq is solely responsible for its own internal problems. Therefore, any attempt on the part of Iraq to link these problems with the Islamic Republic of Iran and resolution 598 (1987) is considered dubious and unacceptable and contradicting the principle of good-neighbourliness.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates, once again, its commitment to Security Council resolution 598 (1987), and the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and non-intervention in its internal affairs. The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to believe in establishing good-neighbourly relations between the two countries, and in this regard expects the Government of Iraq to show its good intention for creating confidence and friendly relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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